gency, it is strange that the discovery was not made before now, when he could have been of

more use. Half of Et Mandr's success seems to be due to the blunders and dilatory action

The endeavor to defeat the nomination of

the officers who are to fill the vacancies arising

out of the dismissal of Commander MULLAN of

the wrecked Ashuelot has not succeeded. It is

certain that there is a strong feeling in the navy against setting at naught the decisions of

courts martial dismissing officers. A memorial formerly placed on the flies of the Senate, signed

by three hundred officers of every grade, prob

In view of the great detriment done to the naval set vice by restoring officers once deliberately discharged of forcibly relieved for causes militating against discipling and of the grave injury to meritorious men who see near promotion valued away, that incompetency make restored and advanced, at the solicitation of friends the undersigned petition for consideration."

While each case should, of course, be judged

on its own merits, this memorial holds as good

In general, for the Forty-eighth Congress as for

If constant exercise tends to reduce one's

amplitude of shape, Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON

is likely to dwindle, peak, and pine before the

various investigators have done with him

Wherever they call him he must essay to go

now to be inspected by doughty Capt. Roose-

VELT at the Metropolitan Hotel, now to be eyed

severely by Reformer WHITRIDGE and the Sen

ate committee at the City Hall, now to be

sternly examined by the inquisitive Grand

Jurora. Driven from pillar to post, or at least

from up town to down town, it is to be feared

that he will lose his comfortable official plant

tude, and become lean and hungry like an

The new Democratic organization, which

gratefully enumerates Mr. Robert B. Roose-

VELT. Mr. TIM SHEA, and ten other statesmen

as its founders, seems in danger of being for

The Political Trials in South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Judge Bond, who is

mown as a radical Republican, and whose

nethods on the bench in the circuit over which

he presides have provoked much criticism, has

cently dismissed the election cases in South

Carolina as having no foundation nor proper

standing in court.
These cases have been nursed with special

care by the so-called Department of Justice. Not satisfied with the services of the United

States District Attorney on the spot, a lawyer

of ability and eloquence and an extreme Re

publican in politics, Brewster, Attorney-Gen-

eral, has employed no less than five special

Dalias Saunders of Pennsylvania was paid

\$200 a month and his expenses in these cases.

W. W. Ker of Philadelphia was appointed Jan.

He began March 6, 1882, and stopped recently

21, 1882, with a retainer of \$1,000 and expenses. W. P. Snyder of Pennsylvania was appointed

n February, 1883, at \$200 a month and ex

Benjamin Butterworth received a retainer of

\$1,500, Nov. 13, 1883, "in the matter of the

rosecutions of violations of the election laws

pending in South Carolina," but it does not

Emory Speer, present United States District

Attorney of Georgia, was employed as special

All the cases failed before the juries that tried

hem, and the others on the docket were dis-

missed by Judge Bond. From first to last in

all their parts, these were political prosecu-

tions and nothing else. That fact was well

snown throughout the State and to the local

District Attorney.

Now that the trials are all over, and there is

he jury room to convict some of the defend-

ants and to let others escape," to help the Re-

oublicans during the campaign of 1884." One

of the jurymen charges that the officials rep-

esenting the Government were privy to a cau-

us in the jury room, where this subject was

This disclosure, following swiftly, as it does

on the heels of others made in the Star route

cases, where spies and informers were recu-larly employed by the Department of Justice.

has naturally provoked resentment and indig-

A Better Outside-Bullt-Up Wood.

The article would hardly be worth attention as a mare

The article would hardly be worth attention as a more bit of curious information about a matter that might naturally be kept as secret as possible, certainly not worth our space to comment on, but for the expres-sion in it of a belief now entertained by many people

It may not concern the general public to enter into the

cultar uses of the various wood working trades, but it certainty concerns them to know what huitt-up wood is,

and whether the carriage makers succeed in adapting it

to their special uses or not.

Now and then an article is so clearly an addition to
the world's stock of useful things that a bare statement

f what it is settles all question about it. Built up wood

Several thin sheets of wood-they are called veneer

though they are sometimes an eighth of an inch thick-are glued one upon another, with the grain of each

sheet crossing the grain of the sheet next above or be

low it at right angles, and, when the whole complex fabric has lost all power of resistance through being almost saturated with steaming clue, it is pressed into

an almost homogeneous board without any cleavage whatever, and so without possibility of splitting. Every sort of wood, of course, can be built up. The inside layers can be cheap and the outside choice. No

matter whether or not the different sheets naturally

swell and shrink evenly together. They are too thin to exert much force. Their separate identities are lost in the common and overmastering union.

The advantages of economy, strength in every direc-

broad flat surfaces in cabinet work, especially where

strength or permanence is wanted. It already competes

with canvas for the use of artists, and with hinders board for book covers. Its availability for any purpose appears to be a matter of expense and skill-never of

quality. That it will be adapted to many uses not not

hought of is as sure as the inventive fertility of our

Congressman Ochlitree's Railroad Passes.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—John T. Wait is a quiet, sleady young common-sense old gentleman from Councetiout. Coll. Thoursa Porterhouse Utchnifree is fiery understanded of the Porterhouse Utchnifree is fiery understanded young common received the Conference of the world as to the proper course to pursue. Col. Ochilitee had never been introduced to Mr. Wait, but observing the gray hairs and series countries. Col. Ochilitee had never been introduced to Mr. Wait, but observing the gray hairs and series countries. Col. Ochilitee and of member of the House, I behave: "said Col. Ochilitee, saluting Mr. Wait with couring gesture and dropping into the member of the House, I behave: "said Col. Ochilitee, saluting Mr. Wait with couring gesture and dropping into the mearest chair." You have been here severally ears, I am told."

I am beginning my fourth term, "answered the Connecticul Representative with a compliancent smile."

I am delighted to hear it, "continued the red-headed congres of the interface. "I want advice, such advices on the interface." I want advice, such advices on the interface of the member of the interface of the permitting of my public career. The fact is, Wait, that ever since Congress met I have been receiving passes from all the important railroads in the United states from the ing corporations. I what you would fell me what I ought to do about it, should I resurn them in it is the custom here to keep these trinkets and the them?"

Ar Wait after a van endeavor to get a square look.

ks. Wait after a vain endeavor to get a square look in the Colonel's rolling eyes, said. I ber parton, but your name is Ochiltree, is it not?" Yes, sr. Thomas Ochiltree," proudly answered the shing Colonel.

tion, and immunity from cracking, are enough

difficulties encountered in adapting the fabric to the pe

that a better outside is coming, and that it is

ully discussed in its partisan relations.

bring out the truth.

ing of their panels and tops.

to their special uses or not.

s one of these.

dered any service, except to draw the fee.

ssistant, but his fee is not yet reported.

penses, to aid the prosecution.

assistant counsel to aid the prosecution:

office seeker.

gotten or lost out of sight.

ably expresses a very general sentiment:

of his opponents.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1884.

Amesements To-Day. Hijom Opera House-Orphens and Eurydica. ST. M. Casino-The Begar Stident & P. M.
Buty'n Theatre-Seven-Twenty-Eight & P. M.
Sticke Diano Museum—Dis Severy.
Grand Opern Museum—This Sells & P. M.
Haverty's Comedy Threatre-La Jolic Parimens
Madinon Square Theatre-Tre Sajab. & 28 P. M. Mount Morris I heater, Marlem - Soles Single 17. 1 Nound Morris I heater, Saviem-bolos Sil.

Rew Park I heater-2016. 5 P. M.

Niblo's Sarden-One of the Finest S.P. M.

Novelty Theater, Branklyn-Her Becomd L.

Park Theater, Branklyn-Heisersids. S.P. M.

Star Theater-Mostret. S.P. M.

Star Theater-Love Char. S.P. M.

Thouten Cumique Cordelia's Aspirations. . P. M. Thutin Thenter—Der Ledege Hol. . S. M. Thulle Thentre—Dr Ledge Hot. 57 M.
Tony Pastor's Thentre—Little Headres. 57 M.
Union Nguaro Thentre—Stein Sestes. 57 M.
Wallack's Thentre—Despite. 57 M.
Mithack's Thentre—Despite. 57 M.
Mith Av. Thentre—A Wije's Peril. 57 M. siden we. Theatre-Unser Pritz, the Behernian. & P. M.

Advertising Rates.

Datay AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverting: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, nts to \$2.50, according to classification. WHEREY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Freferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Jan. 19, 1884, was:

144.780 Thursday ... 124.716 Friday ... 124.776 Weekly ... 958,129 Total for the week ..

Very Interesting.

Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS of Texas is second or the Carlisle-Morrison Committee on Ways and Means. His name comes directly after that of Col. Monnison himself. If th Free Trade procession ever starts, Mr. MILLS will be very near the front.

On Saturday Speaker Carlisle and Col. Monnison went to Philadelphia to attend a reception at the Commonwealth Club. Mr. Mix.rs remained in Washington; and the absence of the two chieftains who take precedence over him made the Texas Congress man for the time being the official and responsible representative at the capital of a Tariff for Revenue Only.

How did Mr. MILLS act, with this great responsibility resting on his shoulders? We find that on that same day, Saturday, with Speaker Carlisle and Col. Morrison off on a propagandist mission to the very stronghold of a Tariff for Protection, Congressman MILLS delivered himself as follows to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press:

"I am just as much in favor of the principle as ever but the sentiment of the House is too clearly against it to give any chance of success, and we will be compelled to substitute something less surprising in the way of re-

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey Democrats have been bitterly opposed to any reduction whatever, and the Louisiana men have been opposed to reduction if it seemed likely to touch their sugars. With them had been joined some conservative members of the party who think decided changes will be injurious just at pressent, and the result is the opposition which will present the move we wanted in the direction of Free Trade."

"He admitted," says the reporter, "that the Free Trade programme was a failure, and would have to be withdrawn."

Mr. MILLS is certainly outspoken, but how will his ingenuousness strike Col. Morrison? How will it strike Mr. CARLISLE? What does Mr. FRANK HURD think of it? Was Mr. WATTERSON consulted?

Where Our Ships Are Built.

From time to time there come into New York harbor first-class wooden ships in balsast, flying the American flag and new from the shipyards of Maine. These arrivals are important events on the water front. Nothing so deeply stirs the salt souls of the men who abide in Broad and Beaver and South streets, or thereabouts, and who are led to the wharves by a professional or sentimental interest in American commerce. The coming of each new ship denotes the hold we still have on the ocean carrying trade. The vessels themselves attract general admiration, and justly, for they are beautiful objects. Among the squat Norwegian barks and the dingy green boxes of British boiler and unsolled canvas make them cons ous. They are the élite of the sea. In point of resthetic interest, at least, there is no comparison between the full-rigged, Americanbuilt wooden ship of from fifteen to twentytwo hundred tons and anything else that floats on the ocean.

The greater part of the surviving fleet of American ships was built in Maine, where the industry is still active in spite of many discouraging conditions. The yards of Bath and neighboring towns on the Kennebec are foremost in the world in wooden shipbuilding. Next, probably, is Thomaston; some of the largest wooden vessels in existence were built there. Kennebunk Damariscotta and half a dozen other places on the Maine coast. Portsmouth in New Hampshire, Newburyport, Medford, and East Boston in Massachusetts, and Mystic in Connecticut have been chief centres of the industry. From the edition for 1884 of the American Lloyds Record, which, as we assume, is nearly complete in its registration of American-built ships, we have derived by actual count some in-

American-built ships sailing under the American flag .372 American-built ships sailing under foreign flags 158 Total American-built ships530

Of the 372 American-built ships with American owners, of which there is record in the list of the American Lloyds, 253, or just about two-thirds, were built in Maine, while 115, or nearly one-third of all, came from the

shipyards of Bath alone. Including all the ships built in the United States, and now serving American or foreign owners, we find that the statistics of nativity

are as follows: Massachusetts. All other States.

the lower waters of the rivers flowing north Total The 158 American-built ships which have passed out of our merchant marine and into the service of foreign owners are thus dis-

forway and Sweden...... Total ..

Many of these are old vessels; and it is a somewhat curious fact that the number of ships sold to German or Norwegian purchasers is proportionately greater from the Massachusetts yards, particularly from Newburyport and Medford, than from the Maine yards. That is to say, the Maine ships have remained under the American flag. That State built, as we have seen, about two-thirds of all the ships now registered as American sels; while of the 158 exiled craft she built less than half. Of the 145 Bath-built ships of which we have record, only 15 have

been put under foreign bunting. The American Lloyds records 75 ships of all nationalities, registering 2,000 tons or over. Thirty-one of these belong to the United

States; and all but three of the thirty-one were built in Maine.

According to the same authority, which is probably incomplete in regard to foreign ressels, there are now affort in the world twenty-seven sailing ships, wooden and iron, of 2,200 tons or over. We have compiled a list of the monsters, beginning with the Three Brothers, which is the old New York steamer Vanderbilt, converted about ten years ago into the largest of all sailing vessels, and

Name.	Ton.	tion attry	Where Part.	Mai
Three Brothers		Germ.		Wes
New York			Greennek.	Pot
Lord Wolsey	2 017	Brit.	Beifast.	Wor
W. J. Pirrie		Amer.	Reitast.	Irm
Fingal			Belfast.	From
Cuisa		Hrit.	G negott.	tro
Karl of Beaconsheld.	0 4994		tilagew.	Iron
Walter H. Wilson			Belfast	Trot
Komandor Sver	to a			100.00
Foyn.	2,459	Norw.	Nova Scotia	Wor
Kentmere	2,457	Brit.	Liverpool.	Ires
R D Rice			Thomaston	Wes
Henorchy,	2,400	Brit.	Sunferland.	Iron
. W. Wendt			St. John.	West
H. Keiley			Bath.	Irot
Pinin ife		Brit.	Gingow.	from
Union	2012/00/	Price.	Greenock.	Trot
Somerseishire	9 900		. lackwell.	Irot
Garne)d	9.916		Belfast.	tron
Great Victoria	2 274	Brit.	Nantes.	Irot
I ned Daysmaking	14 4947 3	Meir	Belfast.	Iron
ien Knex	2,217	Amer.	Thomaston.	Was
Donald NeKay	2.214	Germ.	East Boston.	Wine
Parker M. Whitmore	11.12.20.1	Amer	BAID.	Woo
Carrie B. Shattuck	2.211	Amer.	BAID.	Woo
Carrie C. Puller	2,200	Amer	BATH.	14.00

now in the American fleet is the Ocean King of 2,516 tons, built ten years ago in Kon-

nebunk. Let us have all the light possible on the condition and prospects of American shipbuilding. Let us get, if we can, an agree ment of opinion among shipbuilders, ship owners, and shipbrokers as to what measure of legislation are really needed for the revival of this once prosperous industry, mag nificent even in its ruins.

An Adirondack Preserve.

Those persons who oppose the establish ment of a forest preserve, or park, as it is often improperly called, in the northern part of the State, and more especially the residents upon the northern slope of the Adirondack plateau, find special comfort in the reltaration of the undeniable fact that many of the streams draining the wilderness flow out to the St. Lawrence. The water sheds of the streams which feed the Hudson River, the Mohawk, and the Erie Canal, still covered with undisturbed forest growth, are small in extent. The restricted area occupied by the basins of these streams only makes the importance greater of preserving their covering of trees intact; and the necessity of doing this is greatly increased, too, by the steep slopes down which these streams flow, and the nature of the rock underlying the thin covering of soil.

The forests north of the main Adirondack divide might be destroyed, and the whole region now occupied by these forests converted into a miserable and barren desert without causing irreparable injury to this State. Should this occur, however, the rich agricultural region north of the wilderness and there is, perhaps, no more productive part of the State, would suffer; the numerous streams watering it would no longer b able to nourish the agriculture and drive the mills of the St. Lawrence valley. Even now an insufficient supply of water compels the manufacturers of Watertown to suspend their labors during a portion of every summer. The sawmills along the Backet, the Grass, the Saranac, and the Au Sable rivers would perish with the forests. These, however, are purely local questions. Every inhabitant of the whole region watered by the streams flowing to the St. Lawrence might be exterminated, with all the cities and villages, mills and farms, of this part of the State, and the commercial supremacy of New York would hardly be affected, or the commerce of the nation deviated a hair's breadth from its natural channels. So far as the rest of the State is concerned, its principal interest in the North Woods, as reservoirs of moisture,

consists in their influence upon the Hudson River, the Mohawk River, and the Erie Canal. The preservation of this portion of the wilderness is essential to the prosperity of iron, their fine lines and far-reaching spars | the State; these forests control its destinies, and whatever may be the fate of the forest of the St. Lawrence water shed, these must be held against all invasion.

> There are other considerations that must be taken into account, however, besides the influence of the forests of the nor; hern slove of the Adirondacks upon the streams and the agriculture of that part of the State. The maintenance of the rivers is, to be sure, the great question, but around it are grouped subordinate questions worthy of careful consideration. As we have more than once pointed out in these columns, the future of the wilderness is bound up in its forests. If these are destroyed, the people who now derive their existence from the forests, directly and indirectly, will find their occupation gone. They will not be able to turn their attention to agriculture, because the whole country is unfit for agriculture. It is so because the soil is barren and the climate rigorous. They will not be able to have recourse to manufacturing, because there will be nothing to manufacture when the forests are gone; and there will be no power, for the rivers will be ruined by the destruction of the forests. The outlook for these people, under existing circumstances is about as bad as it can possibly be. There does not seem to be any future for them whatever except in their forests, and their forests are going as rapidly as human energy can destroy them. If, therefore, the people of these northern counties can get the State to include these forests in the preserve necessary to maintain the waters flowing southward from the wilderness, with the guarantees which State control would give, that they would be protected and developed in such a manuer that their productive capacity would be increased instead of diminished, the future of these people would be secured, and the future of the agricultural and manufacturing population living upon

from the wilderness, would be established. The entire State has, moreover, a deep interest in every part of the wilderness apart from the interest which the whole must take in one of its parts. The wilderness is valuable to the State of New York as sanitarium for its people, as a place of resort where tired and weary workers can re new their vital forces and find recreation among these northern forests and streams. Thus considered, the north slope is more im portant even than the south slope. North of the divide are situated the most delightful spots of the wilderness. Here are Racket Lake, Long Lake, Bartiett's, and the beautiful group of Saranac lakes. If the people desire to preserve within the limits of the State a region of unequalled beauty, valuable, too, in its influence upon a considerable agricultural and manufacturing population as a healthy and pleasant retreat for their own and their children's use for all future time, they must take possession of the whole wilderness, and preserve the forests which control the waters flowing to the St. Law rence as well as those upon which the Hud-

son and the Erie Canal are dependent. There is no question vital to the future ex-

intence of the State of New York in the destruction or the preservation of the forests of the northern part of the wilderness. Whether they stand or perish, the Hudson will flow on to the sea; and the Eric Canal will bear as now the commerce of the nation. Their preservation is, nevertheless, very important to the welfare of the State. It is so im portant that the people should have an opportunity to decide whether they will permit the destruction of these forests, or preserve them and secure for themselves the benefits they bring. What will it cost to se cure control of these northern forests? Commissioners, if they are appointed, will be able to tell: and then knowing the cost, the people must decide whether they can afford to rescue the northern wilderness, in addition to the southern strip, essential to the preservation of the State from the destructive forces now at work in the woods.

Mr. Chandler's Reply to the Senate. Mr. CHANDLER'S answer to the Senate resolution.calling for a statement showing the date of construction, the original cost and the total expense for repairs of all ves sels borne on the navy register in November

1883, is an instructive document. There were ninety-two vessels on the register at that time. Of this number twenty were built prior to the rebellion, thirty-one during the war, and forty-one since the ter-mination of hostilities. The first-cost of these vessels in the aggregate was \$40,796,612. The repairs cost \$41,200,822, or \$494,210 more than the original expense of construction and equipment. And these figures do not include large sums of money received by the contractors for old material in addition to the contract prices.

One of the favorite devices of SECOR ROB ESON for plundering the Treasury was his system of "repairing." Under that head large margins for Addition, Division, and Silence could be concealed, and fortunes could be stolen by turning over to the con tractors vast quantities of machinery and other valuable property, disguised as "old material," and alleged to have no more value than scrap iron.

If the call of the Senate had specifically included the names of the parties who made the repairs, so that the public might see at a glance the favorite beneficiaries, the information would be far more satisfactory than it is in the present shape. Then it would be seen why Secon Robeson preferred making repairs to building new ships.

This enormous item of repairs will be use by Mr. Hale and by the other advocates of the Robeson-Roach-Chandler policy as an argument for more new ships. After exhausting one expedient for the profit of the Navy Ring, its managers now propose an other scheme whereby they may be enriched at the cost of the nation. Their new plans are audaciously pushed in the face of he experience with the steel cruisers. When the ships which JOHN ROACH is building have been fairly tested, it will be time enough to consider whether it is best to construct any more of the same sort.

The Secretary of the Navy admits in his report that nearly \$2,500,000 of the regular appropriations for the service for the last fiscal year is still unexpended. The expenses for the current fiscal year, "including ver sels and machinery and improvements at navy yards," are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at about \$16,500,000. The estimates for the naval establishment dur ing the fiscal year 1884.'85 are put at \$27,-136.152, or nearly eleven millions beyond the figures for the current year, which are greatly in excess of those reported by Mr. CHANDLER for 1882-'83.

This is not a good year for ROACH and CHANDLER to expect their jobs to go through Congress without searching inquiry. KEIFER s not in the chair, and Secon Roneson does not lead the House of Representatives. While RANDALL, HOLMAN, TOWNSHEND, HUTCHINS, and their associates mount guard, there is not much danger that the scandals

of the last Congress will be repeated. The navy appropriations should be cut down to twelve million dollars.

Where is Mr. Esty's Resolution?

One of the most sensible, practical, and disat Albany was contained in Senator Esty's joint resolution providing for sessions of the Legislature six days a week until the business of the year is done.

It is estimated that by strict attention to the work for which they are paid, the Senstors and Assemblymen could shorten the annual session by at least one-third, greatly reducing the expenses of the State Government.

The people are with Mr. Esty in this matter. He has done his duty; his colleagues have falled in theirs. Where is Mr. Esty's concurrent resolution

introducing business principles and common honesty in the fulfilment of the State legislator's trust?

We suppose it is on the table. We wonder how long it will stay there.

Judging from the utterances of representative newspapers, the Democrats at the South are nearly unanimous in favor of the abolition

of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Macon Telegraph and Messenger says: "The insignificant little moonshiners will continue to be hunted down like wild neasts, while the agents of the Whiskey Ring in Congress introduce bills to extend the bonded period still forther. The whole internal rev

enue system, with all its infamous concomitants should be abolished. The system is heary with iniquity. In an equally vigorous fashion, the Chatta-

nooga Times remarks concerning the purposes

of the alleged Kentucky Ring: "There is but one paper of any consequence south of he Ohio which advocates the scandalous proposition that the Government lend the distillers \$135,000,000 free of interest. The paper referred to is the great reform rom the necessarily violent measures in collecting the internal revenues, clamor for an end of the system and

Protection for the whiskey interests does not seem to be making much headway south of

the impudent Ring it has created."

A new element will probably soon be added to the Military Academy by the admission of ANTONIO BARRIOS, son of the former Presiden of Guatemaia, and Jose Victor Zanvala, son of the President of Nicaragua. A joint resolu tion for allowing these young Central Americans to attend the Academy, at their own expense, passed the House a few days ago, and is before the Senate. The Revised Statutes pre-scribe that cadets shall swear allegiance to the United States and shall serve in the army: but the resolution of Congress relieves Bangios and Zarvala of these obligations. It is worth noting that two Lieutenants of our army, a few years ago, went, by invitation, to serve as offieers of the Military Academy of Colombia at Bogotá. Perhaps it is now hoped by Guatemala and Nicarauga that their young representatives will take back to their homes West Point methods and experience to aid military education in their native countries.

Serene confidence is now expressed in the ability of Gen. Gordon to solve the Soudan problem. He is to do what Gen. Hicks, Col. Cortlogon, Zepens Pasha, and Gen. Baker have not accomplished. The real difficulty in the matter, however, seems to be a lack of prompt decision. If Khartoum was to be reinforced, there was evidently no time to waste about it: if evacuation was to be resolved upon.
apparently it would have been a gain to issue

FLORIDA'S BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES. the instructions for that purpose weeks ago, when Corrigion demanded them. As it is pactive and Retrospective Glimpers of now, the route of retreat is beset by Arab horsemen, and it is admitted to be doubtful whether the garrison can safely reach Berber. So, if Gordon is the man of men for the emer-

The tide of travel from the North to Florida is at its highest just after the holidays. Returning steamers at this season bring comparatively few passengers. Conversation aboard the south-bound boats is on Fiorida topics almost exclusively. So it is on the north-bound steamers; yet there is a noteworthy difference. This year the Florida boom is stronger than it has been at any other time since the advent of the victorious Northerners who at the close of the civil war beat their swords into can openers, and began opening condensed milk, hermetically sealed cooked meats, and salmon canned in axle greaseto be served at the rate of \$2 a day or \$10 a week to invalids in search of a mild climate and nutritious fare.

There were about sixty of us passengers going down. One of the first to make himself generally known to the others was an extremist "What fells you that?"
"What fells you that?"
"Their pronunciation of h-e-r-e. The uneducated negroes and crackers pronounce it
yar," and none but cultured Fioridians profrom Maine. He had abandoned ice culture in the Pine Tree State, and was going to raise tropical fruits on the shore of the Manatee. His pockets were full of maps of Florida, and on yar,' and none but cultured Floridians prononnes it 'yer.'"

Thus ran the talk till the group of passengers
broke up for the night (leaving the Doctor in
the act of telling what he would do down in
Dade county when his coco—), and in similar
strain it ran whenever the passengers came
together. Contrasted with the voice of the
hopeful shipload that sailed down the coast a
month previously it was as the wail of a feeble
minority. Yet that minority claimed in behalf
of itself that, including the silent two on the
forward hatch, it was made up of persons who
had been there." each map the ecene of his future operations was indicated by a deposit of plumbago from the pencil he used as a pointer when showing how far south of the frost line his "banana groves" would be. There seemed to be a con-siderable unoccupied territory between the plumbago and the nearest printer's ink; but the appearance of isolation was deceptive, he Maine and one from Kentucky on that stretch of river bank, and a prospect that the region was going to fill up rapidly with an excellent family and household goods aboard.

The Maine man found a good listener in an elderly person from northern New York, who him, unless the sea happened to be very smooth. The New Yorker was on crutches, but was intending to engage in orange culture im-mediately after disposing of his rheumatism was intending to engage in orange culture immediately after disposing of his rheumatism at one of the warm sulphur springs. As often as the Mains man allowed him to put in a word, he drew a verbal picture of the fount for which he was bound—with men going down to the pool on crutches and stretchers, others prancing away from it in the joy of regained agility, and the air almost darkened by flying crutches and canes cast from them by sufferers restored to health. These pictures were drawn from outlines furnished by real estate agents and other disinterested persons. There were several passengers who were going to seek lodges among the pines in the hope of getting relief from pulmonary diseases; three young Englishmen who were to paint the State red with the blood of alligators slain with their fowling pieces; a sharp-featured man from Connecticut, who had a steam saw mill on board, had been in Florida before, and knew just where he was going to set his mill up; a widow from Brooklyn, who was on the way to take charge of her winter boarding house, which she evidently regarded as a better piece of property than an orange grove; several young men who were eager to reach the upper St. John's, and begin their havoe among the wild ducks and other game; a Canadian who, despite the fact that his frame had been horribly twisted by rheumatic goit, was as chipper as anybody aboard, now that his twinges were giving him respite; besides young men with a few hundred doilars to invest or with trades to depend upon, Florida business men bound home from New York, and well-to-do families going down as usual to spend the months of cold weather at their winter homes.

It was a hopeful party of travellers, taken all together. Those who had seen the region for

New York, and well-to-do families going down as usual to spend the months of cold weather at their winter homes.

It was a hopeful party of travellers, taken all together. Those who had seen the region for which they were bound kindly encouraged the anticipations of those who had only read about it. They nodded in confirmation of each stage in the mental process by which prospective settlers demonstrated how easier than rolling off a log it would be to buy at \$2 an acre ten acres of pine land, set out eighty three-year-old budded orange trees to the acre, and in four or five years pick a couple of thousand oranges from each of the 800 trees, sell the 1,600,000 oranges at even the low price of a cent apiece, and clear upward of \$10,000, say in 1889, above the expense of picking and boxing. Hardly less to be congratulated were those who were going into strawborry raising, and who preferred the returns of a few acres of berries sold next winter at \$3 a quart to the greater but delayed profits of orange culture. And not to be despised were the prospects of those who were to engage in truck farming for the Northern market, or in peanut raising, or in the wholessie production of motherless chickens by vapor-encompassing engines of incubation.

Each morung as the passengers met on deck and greeted one another it seemed as though their hopes of health and wealth had been raised another peg by the nearer approach of the steamer to the land of promise; and when separating on Florida soil, they exchanged shipmates' adjeus, it was with such exclamations as "Drop over on the Gulf side and seemy banana grove." Let me know when you get located, and Pilesend you are health when exclamations as "Drop over on the Gulf side and seemy banana grove." Let me know when you get located, and Pilesend you of health and wealth had been in Florida soil, they exchanged shipmates' adjeus, it was with such exclamations on the reverse about a month. That warm fellow feeling which took possession of the passengers going down was slow to manife

no longer any use in concealment, revelu-tions are made of an attempted conspiracy in nation. The committee now investigating the Department of Justice cannot pass this matter An article in the January Hub on "A Better Outside" (for carriages) is a singularly frank admission for a trade publication of the fruity of even the best carriages hisherto made, in respect to the weather split-

iself on this tell, and conversation did not flow freely in the latitude of Charlesten. It had to do with he weather at first. There was a sheathing of ice on the steamer's bow and up around the pilot house. It was impossible to wash the deck because the sait water froze before it could be swept off. We had used our overcoats for night shirts on the previous night, and had slept cold at that. The weather was favorable only to the two passengers on the forward hatch. The gale was from the northeast, and Halteras was ahead. From the weather the talk went to Florida toples in general. One of us was, or had been, an enthusiastic sportsman. When I go after ducks again," he said, "it won't be in Florida."

Why? asked an elderly traveller whom we afterward came to know as the Doctor.

"Mainly because I like my itsh and fowl separate. It don't seem natural, after you've shot your game on the wing and cooked it brown, to have it taste as though you had speared it on the muldy bottom of the river. But it wouldn't be so bad," the sportsman added reflectively. If the fish the birds live on were of good quality and wholesome at first hand."

"What you always want to do with Florida wild ducks," said the Doctor, is to parboil them thoroughly and then brown them in the oven—parboil them thoroughly, mind you. You may not believe me," he went on, with the inflection of one about to put forth a preposter-ous proposition. but I don't think Florida is the worst place in the world, and inside of a year and a half you'll see me down in Dade county with a better thing than an orange grove. An orange is perishable fruit. You are at the morey of the transportation lines. But shows a part of the passengers. How do they tell whether he is fat enough to kill?"

"Taking about game," said a rotund man from Ohio; "did you ever study the Florida hog? Why, he can outrun a horse—a Florida horse—and is so thin that he won't cast a shadow unless he has a poke on. You know how they tell whether he is fat enough to kill?"

"When I get my coo—"the D

orange trees hearing perishable fruit or a thousand cooOn the contrary," the Ohio man remarked in reply to the school teacher's suggestion. 'a Florida hog would staye to death if he were alone and had to root for a living."

How so? "asked the Vermonter."

Because ho's so light that he can't root at all unless there are several together, so that each can have his turn being held down by the others while he roots." the authority on hogs explained.

"His lot, then, if he was alone." said a young man who had been reared on a dairy farm in Otsego county, "would be about as sad as that of the calves bern in Florida."

What about them? somebody asked.

Very little about them," replied the young dairyman. Only the cows give so little milk that the calves starve to death before they can be weaned."

charryman. Only the cowa give so little milk that the calves starve to death before they can be weamed.

"Has any man here reflected how valuable the milk of the coor."

"Ded-dector." the fewer patient broke in "isn't it generally believed that the worst thing about the climate in the North-in New York State, for instance—is the great changes in temperature within brief periods?"

The Doctor said that it was.

"Well." said the shivering man, "on a recent morning, thirty miles south of Jacksonville, the thermometer indicated 24°, and ice nearly half an incli thick formed in palls of water left outdoors. I am not positive as to what the temperature in the sun was at noon on the previous day, but my impression is that it was about 80°, and that the fall within a few hours was over 50°."

"But they say," observed a passenger, "that dashing Colonel.
"You are from Texas, I think?" continued Mr. Wait.
"You are from Texas, the grand Lone Star Male, an empire, sit: a paradise, the "Now Co. I the littree," interrupted Mr. Wait, "I can only say this. If I was a meinber of thongress from Texas, I would half dast to exery raisonal pass, teiestraph frank, and other gift that I could get my hands on.
"Oil Orbitizes lossed intensity for a moment at the bland countenance of the Connecticus Yankee, he whiled softly; the faint gimmer of a sickly sinile played around the corners of his rosy mosth, and with a sigh he began the preparation of a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the improvement of Gaiveston Harbor.

To Jupiter and old Neptune ! and whether or not Saturn's rings are pure metal or

> And then when thou sailest off to Orion, To the Piciades, and the nebulous saisteness so far away in the vast Universe That we haven't miles enough to measure the between

SUNBEAMS.

-The Cincinnati Coffin Makers' Assocition embraces thirty-three firms, representing

-Nearly 12,000,000 barrels of petroleum

Northerners should not go out in the heat of the sun."

"Softhey do," replied the victim of fever, "and they also warn Northerners against going out before sunrise or after sunset."

"I've always lived in Vermont," said the school teacher, and although we don't brag of our climate, there is no time in the twenty-four hours of the day when it is not healthful for an able-bodied man to go outdoors, and there is seldem a day in the year in which the temperature falls 50"."

"If there is any expression that makes me tired," said the invalid, wearily. "It is 'Especially at this yer senson of the year. I am asked by one of the year-around residents of Florida if I am suffering with fever. I say that I am, and inquire whether that is often the fate of visitors from the North. Oh, yes, I am toid—'especially at this yer senson of the year. That is in December or January. A friend of mine came North in October toget rid of the dangue, and he had been told that such an illness was not uncommon. especially at this yer season of the year." A friend of his was consoled with the same phrase in June, and I'm ready to believe that in whatever month a stranger falls a victim to the climate, he will be told that 'especially at this yer season of the year. Northerners are liable to suffer as he is suffering."

"I see," remarked the Vermont pedagogue, that you have been associating with educated Floridins."

"What tells you that?"

"Their pronunciation of h-e-r-e. The unthat had no existence except on paper changed hands in Pittsburgh one day last week.

-Springfield, Mass., has risen against the milk dealer, and subscribed \$1,200 of the \$20,000 required to buy 1,000 cows for cooperative milk distribution.

-Mrs. Williams of Staunton, Pa., crossing Mr. Creamer's farm, saw an engle attacking one of his turkeys, and as she drew near she herself was attacked.

led the ragie with a fence stake. -The elasticity of gas, or rather of the price of gas, is illustrated in Sunbury. Pa., where it has been reduced from \$3 to 75 cents a thousand feet, and in St. Louis, where on one side of Washington avenue the price is \$2.50, and on the other side of the

-Engineering in China has achieved a notable triumph in the construction of the bridge at Lagang, over an arm of the China Sea. It is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches seventy feet high, and the roadway is seventy feet wide. The pillars

re seventy-five feet apart.

Five hundred vessels at a time have found protection in the harbor of Portsmouth, N. II. The channel is Relyards wide at the narrowest place, and, there is never less than seven fathoms of water at any stage of the tide. The harbor is never frozen, so swift is

he current of the Piscataqua.

Ten Prime Ministers were educated at Eton, to which Lord Coloridge recently compared Vale-Sir Robert Walpole, the Lati of Chatham, Lord North, Lord Grenville, C. J. Fox, George Canning, Earl Grey, Secount Melbourne, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Glad tone-six Liberals and four Tories. Leaser Ministers

have been contributed in about equal numbers.

The ship canal between the Baitle Sea. and the German Ocean will, it is estimated, save a jour-ney of 600 miles for a vessel making a trip between either of those waters, as the circumnavigation of the panin sula of Juliand will be innecessary. In all, the proposed canal will be only some fifty intles—or about half that of the Suez Canal—s, tending from Gluckstadt to Kiel.

WATERWAYS AND FORESTRY.

Another Warning from California-The De

From the San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

The same processes of devastation which hav

been going on in the highlands which are the sources of

the Hudson have been going on for years along the west-ern flanks of the Sierra range in California. The timber thieves have been at work' for more than twenty years.

Sawmills have been erected on Government lands, and

even raids have been made on the limited sequois belts, although not one of these trees is on other than Govern-

former times these fires ran into the sequola forests an

did a great deal of damage. The bulk of the limber of the western slope of the Sierra is sugar pine, common pitch pine, red cedar, and oak. There are other varieties which do not make much of a figure in the aggregate

ley. It has long been demonstrated that the value of the greater part of this valley depended upon the question

of irrigation. Every inch of water for such purpose must come from the flanks of the Sierra. And in the fev

instances where water is obtained from artesian wells in that valley, it comes from the same source. The San Joaquin River is nominally a navigable stream as far as Firebaugh's Ferry, well down toward the lower end of that valley. Its navigable capacity would of

course be reduced, if not wholly destroyed, by stripping

the forests along the western slope of the Sierra. Bu

coming down into this dry plain for the greater part of

the year than is needed for purposes of irrigation. Already we hear that some of the larger affluents are overtaxed for purposes of irrigation. The forests preserve the snow from meiting, so that the largest volume in the San Joaquin is found in the early summer, say

this valley it snows in the higher altitudes of the Sierra.

and the waters are let loose without devastating floods

because the forests make the melting a gradual process.
And so we never read of destructive freshets in the Sar

Joaquin, although that river in June is sometimes more

Now, it is easy to perceive that were the western flanks

of the Sierra stripped of timber, the water from melting snow would pass down into the valley in destructive

freshets. After the freshets would come the fata

shrinkage the loss of volume by probably more that one-half in that part of the season when the farmer would most need the water. Suppose it could now be

foreseen that at the expiration of the next twenty years

the flanks of the great mountain range would be stripped of timber to such an extent that not more than half the volume of water now available for irrigation could then

be obtained. Would not the shrinkage in the value of

lands in that valley be nearly in the ratio of the dimin

he san Josephia valley might be true of the water shed which supplies the Sacramento River. There is this dif-

ference, that in the latter valley irrigation is not prac-tised to any great extent. But here is a navigable river

longer in the number of navigable miles than the Hud

son. Complaints of filling the channel have been car

ried to the courts. But the other tendency of diminishing the volume of water has not yet arrested much attention. It would be a wise policy if the flovernment would hereafter refuse to sell finiter land on such of the

mountain slopes as are the sources of the San Joaqui

carried on for market purposes near these water sources

would work immense damage. The very just part of the Government land in this State which ought to be sur-

veyed is that comprised in the timbered slopes of these

but are the great sources of water supply for the hot

De Senators Charge their Whiskey to the

Washington, Jan. 20 .- It is noteworthy that

ages by the Senate restaurant have become argent, the

quantity of Apollinaris water dispensed at public cost

has increased. If the official accounts did not show it, few could be made to believe that it was possible for that

number of men, even though they were United States

It is one of the beliefs current about the Capitol that pure old Rye and Bourbon have at times been smuggled

in under the guise of Apollinaris water, one buttle of the

genuine stuff costing five times as much as the weak

substitute. Senator Frye, were he really desirous of correcting the evil by exposing the truth, could make

quick work of it by inquiring how much whiskey or

other alcoholic beverages was covered up in the enor-mose bills for Apolitizaris water. The Senator would not have to go far for the information. Committee room drinking is notorious. If intexication

is ever seen in the Senate Chamber, the source of it is in

An Address to the Present Comet.

Steam, electricity, vacuum, Keelyiam, gravity, or so

And so thou caust been along, without any danger f

Of course the line thou speedest on is Elevated :

'Tis said about three million miles per day.

Thy tail, O comet, seems to be a my stery

To astronomers as well as to other people; As thou approachest our solar centre,

its tail between its legs.

But how, O wonderful comet!

What is its element? Lias it any?

Or like a crawfish in surpris

With thy tail en train.

When thou recodest, as it were into obscurity,

Thy action seems to be like that of a cowed spaniel, with

Canst thou drive that attenuosity forward with such velocity?

The light of the little stars gleam through it; Day light dissipates its existence; And yet at night 'its seen still to exist. If it were that thou didst always scoot headforemost.

Then thy wake might be left luminous by the frosty

But astronomers tell us that thou dort not always so

And that thou takest good care to keep thy caudal ap-

'Tis said thou visitedest us some eighty years agone

come eighty million billion trillion leagues away

As an invalid takes a short walk for an appetite.

Since the days that thou last beamed upon us,

We have had wond one changes on our own little earth

Doet thou, in the rounds, note the many strange things

pendage away from oid sol's fiery darts.

O wonderful comet?

And that since then thou hast been visiting Some of thy relations or acquaintances

And that thou travellest just for an airing

Like the bring ocean in the wake of a ship or steamer

Oh, thou luminous headed and attenuate-tailed high-

sepators, to consume so much.

flyer.

How thou dost scoot!

new patent ?

cattle or carts,

Nation as Apollinaris Water

than bank full.

ment land. Fires have run over immense areas.

-The camels that were employed in bauling freight across the dry wastes of Arizons for the Southern Pacific Railroad, now by natural increase 400 in number, have been bought by John Shirley, an Australian sheep farmer, and are to be used in hauling freight across the deserts in Australia. He got them for \$10 000-much less than a like number of camels would

cost him if he were to transport them from Africa.

—The statue of Gambetta at Cahors, for which 100,000 frames has been aiready subscribed, alto-gether independent of the national monument of Paris, is to be unveiled on April 2, the day of his birth. It is in bronze, the work of M. A. Falguiere. It represents Gair betta resting his hand upon a cannon, and pointing with his left toward the foc. At his feet lies a dead soldier; and the designs on the pedestal are likewise military.

This is the great snow belt of California, the source of all the affluents which pour into the San Joaquin, the latter flowing through the heart of the San Joaquin val--Millions of crows roost every night in the Pumpkinvine Creek region, near Cartersville, Ga. and their cawing is the Cartersville Free Press save-almost desfening. Their weight breaks off large limbs of the trees, and their voracity threatens the crops for many miles around. At about sunset clouds of them begin their flight from the lands on which they have been feasting toward their roost, and the flight is continued until about two hours after sunset.

-In the additional chapters of the Wrangill tharacter. For instance, he once sent a friend with \$15 000 to redeem a bond of \$30,000 which he had given to one of his mistresses, the celebrated and beautiful se-tress, Mrs. Crouch, and the so-called friend, finding her in great need, prevailed on her to take \$5,000 for the nd, and returned \$10,000 to his master, which the lat

-Earl Spencer has lent to the exhibition of Reynolds pictures, now taking place at the Gros venor Gallery, the whole of the wonderful Althorp series; the Duke of Devousbire, the famous Duchess and her child; Lord Carlingford, the "Three Ladies Waide grave;" the Duke of Mariborough, the two exquisite children who have been one of the ornaments of Bier. heim; Lord Albemarie, the Quildenham pictures; Sir Charles Mills, the portraits he has recently bought at so immense a price; Earl Powis, the beautiful Counters, and many of his portraits of children are there to drive nodern painters of children to despair

-Lecturing in Boston upon Education in Russia, Dr. Theodore Vetter said that the Kussians' repu tation as linguists is due to their peculiar instruction in childhood. The infant has a French nurse for a sole in tendant till it is six years of age. By that time it has learned to speak the French language. Then the tier-man governess comes in, and is the child's constant com-panion. Later the English tongue is acquired in the same way. After 12 the girls continue their studies at onie, and submit to mamma's match making. The boys at the university. -The late Joseph Arnold, who was for

many years cashier of the Binningham (Conn.) Bank, had a prodictions memory. The Sentinet of Ansonia says that after he had heard Mrs. Kimberly read "Hiswatha" he repeated the entire poem. He lost his temper to the point of protecting just once: A farmer had called to do posit some money. Mr. Arnold counted it, and found it & short. The farmer persisted, and the cashier counted it again, with the same result. "Well, there was that sum when you took it!" the farmer troke out. The cash-ier stopped, looked his customer square in the eye, and retorted, "Do you suppose, sir, that I would be such a blanked fool as to steal \$5 when I could step right back there (pointing to the vault) and steal \$100,000? -Referring to the dange

pedestrians in crossing the streets in Paris, a correspondent of the London Times writes. " Drivers may go at full speed over the crossings, and pedestrians must not expect the slightest forhearsnes. Often indeed at seems as if drivers of empty cales increase their page at crossings for the purpose of frightening nervous podes trians. There is moreover not a pin to choose between drivers of calls and of private carriages. The latter are frequently the greatest offenders, especially near the dinner hour; and it is impossible to acquit of serious blame masters who bid their coach neg to make hasts home, no matter if it be the hour of dusk, with the ras still unlighted, or if, as at this time of year, night has set in. The gallop home from the theatres about midnight is equally scandalous, though, happily, pedestrians are then

-Presser Falls, Washington Territory, is "booming." A resident said to a reporter of the Wa ia Walla Journal! "I haven't had a change to visit my t, hauling the timber from fifty to eighty miles. At that time there was not a resident within thirty miles. Then I went to Seattle for a few weeks, and when I came back the whole country was a camp; there was lumber on the ground for a brewery, a drug store was opening out, and a building was up for a general merchandise store, with a half up stairs for the Odd Fellows to meet in. I can't give you the exact situ ation at present, because, as I say, I haven't been home for several weeks, but I expect to find an academy of music, a telephone exchange, and an elevated railway in full blast when I get there."

-Thomas H. Williams, Jr., of Stockton, Cal, having began to buy cats with the purpose of ex-terminating the goods as that are laying waste the fields of atfalf on Union laund, the Sorramento Calon tells a pertinent cat story: Shortly after the discovery of the Comstock mine an old gentleman was unable to meet a mortgage of \$1,300 on his place on Mormor Island. A stranger, stopping at his door, saw severa Island. A stranger, stopping at his presty kittens playing in the yard. He said. "Those cats, if you had them on the Comstock, would bring you \$20 spice." The old man saidled his horse and for the next fortnight rods from house to house farm to farm, and village to village, begging and buying cats. He got 300 and sold them on the Coustock min and after he had paid off his mortgage, and put in bank \$500 clear he told his neighbors why he had wanted cats They no longer deemed him crasy on cats.

...Those who have never seen the much talked of dynamite explosive will be interested to know that it looks very much like moist brown sugar. Nitto glycerine, which is formed by the action of nitric and in dynamite, but is mixed with some absorbent of stance to render it eafer to handle than the liquid good erine. The absorbent material thus used is a silvent earth-a fine white powder composed of the remains of nfusoria, and resembling powdered chalk; this takes up two or three times its weight of the nitro gipcons, without becoming party, and the ingredients are on a mixed, leaden vessels and wooden spoons being used to avoid dangerous friction. When flame is applied to the mass it burns with a strong flame, without any explosion, but when ignifed by a detonating fuse, or even by a said den blow, its explosive force is tremendous.

-A robbers' roost was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. James Guthrie of Denver, recently, in a go-near Webster, Colorado. Returning from a visit their daughter, whose home is at Grant station, they lost their way. They travelled until after mightful het re they found a cabin. In it was a rude table, some chart, a large open store, and a good supply of fuel, and en a shelf were six loaded revolvers, several carridge below filled with assummation, and three pairs of spurs. Mr. Guthris stabled his horses in the dark, and resistered the cabin and fastemed the heavy door with a bure bold that fitted into slots in the logs. At about midnight Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were awakened by sounds outside said: "I wonder who in h is there' shall we force the door!" The answer was "Tain't mouse, that door will stand as long as the cabin itself." Then the voices faded away. Mr. Guthrie lay until long after day book ere he ventured out. Then, on going to harness his horses by daylight, he found in the narmen mail har that had been opened, and other evidences of highwar-men's operations. The Booky Bountain News says that

United States officials are searching for the robbers

What dost thou behold of change or progress To report, that we might copy and profit therefrom What is thy mission.